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TRENDS

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journal; in a speech against PRAXIS last December, Croatian party leader Dragosavac had warned of such pressure. The announcement on the closing reiterated longstanding regime charges that the journal had attacked Yugoslavia's "self-managing socialism" and had denied the basic role of the working class and the vanguard role of the party. Tito himself revived earlier party complaints against the journal's links with circles in the West. Speaking at a party meeting on ideology on the 25th, he criticized foreign ties "with some people abroad" and the "growing hue and cry" by foreign media regarding PRAXIS, the 28 January ouster of eight Marxist professors at Belgrade University, and the regime's prosecution of writer Mihajlo Mihajlov, who went on trial on the 25th on charges of publishing several anti-Yugoslav articles. Tito brushed aside such criticism as failing to recognize the "right" of the party "to put out of action" those who stand in the way of party policy.

SOVIET ANTI-CHILEAN COMMENT: Moscow media have publicized two recent anti-Chilean events in continuing the steady stream of Soviet denunciations of Chile's military government. Expressing support for imprisoned Chilean "communists and patriots," Moscow again assailed the Chilean Government in the course of comment and reportage on a 12 February WFTU-sponsored "international day of solidarity with workers and people of Chile" and an 18-21 February meeting in Mexico City of an "international commission to investigate the crimes of the military junta." IZVESTIYA noted on the 13th that the 12 February demonstrations proved the "growth of solidarity throughout the world" in support of the Chilean people who were suffering "under the heel of the fascist junta," and added that the "voice of the Soviet people" would continue to be heard on behalf of "Chilean patriots." Reporting the meeting in Mexico, TASS on 22 February said that the commission had condemned the "mass murder of helpless people" which had been "unleashed" in Chile and had urged all governments to break diplomatic ties with the military regime: TASS also noted that the commission had "stigmatized" the United States for involvement in Chilean matters and had written President Ford expressing concern about the attempts of "certain American circles" to justify "the interference of the CIA in the internal affairs of Chile."

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